## 2005 DRAFTING REQUEST

Bill

Received: 05/11/2005  Wanted: As time permits  For: Legislative Council - JLC 6-1537  This file may be shown to any legislator: NO  May Contact:					Received By: jkuesel				
				Identical to LRB:					
					By/Representing: <b>David Lovell</b> Drafter: <b>jkuesel</b>				
				Addl. Drafters:					
Subject:	ubject: Lobbying				Extra Copies:				
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Per WL	C:0058/1.								
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<u>Vers.</u> /?	<u>Drafted</u>	Reviewed	Typed	Proofed	Submitted	<u>Jacketed</u>	Required		
/P1	jkuesel 05/20/2005	wjackson 05/20/2005							
/1			jfrantze 05/20/2005		sbasford 05/20/2005	mbarman 06/06/2005			
FE Sent	For:			<end></end>					

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/? /P1	jkuesel 05/20/2005	wjackson 05/20/2005				7		
/1			jfrantze 05/20/200	05	sbasford 05/20/2005		for Assm	
FE Sent	For:			<end></end>			, for Assm Per David L	



**LRB-3007** 05/11/2005 09:15:06 AM Page 1

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May Contact:						
Subject: Lobbying			Extra Copies:			
Submit via email: NO						
Pre Topic:						
No specific pre topic given						
Topic:						
Exempt tribal officials from lobbying	ng registration a	nd reporting				
Instructions:	***************************************					
Per WLC:0058/1.						
Drafting History:						
Vers. Drafted Reviewed	Typed	Proofed	Submitted	Jacketed	Required	
/?   jkuesel \$\frac{1}{2} \tag{\text{WL}} \frac{5}{2}						
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STR: Lobbying Law; Tribal Officials WLC: 0058/1

DLL:JLK:tlu 11/09/2004

1 AN ACT to amend 13.621 (3); and to create 13.62 (14) of the statutes; relating to: an

2 exemption for certain tribal officials under the lobbying law.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

JOINT LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL PREFATORY NOTE: Under the Wisconsin lobbying law, subch. III of ch. 13, stats., a lobbyist is a person who is employed or contracted to attempt to influence state legislative or administrative actions on behalf of the employing or contracting entity. The entity that employs or contracts with a lobbyist is a "principal". The lobbying law prohibits lobbyists from engaging in a number of practices, such as furnishing things of pecuniary value to elective state officials, agency employees, or legislative employees, or making campaign contributions at certain times. It also requires lobbyists to obtain a state license to lobby. It requires principals to provide information for a state registry, including the identity of lobbyists that the principal employs or contracts with, the subject areas in which each lobbyist works, and the agencies that each lobbyist lobbies, and to submit detailed semi-annual lobbying expense reports to the state ethics board. violations of the law include civil forfeitures up to \$5,000. The penalty for knowingly filing a false report is a fine of up to \$10,000, imprisonment for up to 6 years, or both.

Under current law, certain public officials are exempt from portions of the lobbying law when acting in an official capacity. Specifically, state elective officials, local officials, and employees of the legislature are exempt from the requirements that a lobbyist obtain a license and that the principal for such a public official submit registry information and lobbying expense reports with respect to such a public official. "Local official" is defined as any person elected to a local office (any elective office under state law that is not a state or federal office) and any person employed by a county, town, city, village, or school district who is not employed principally to influence legislative or administrative action. Public officials are not exempt from the prohibitions on specified practices.

An advisory opinion of the Wisconsin ethics board (2003 Wis. Eth. Bd. 14) states that elected tribal leaders are not "local officials" under the lobbying law and so are not exempt from the lobbyist licensing and

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principal reporting and registration requirements of the law. The question of whether the lobbying law applies to tribal officials and tribal governments has not been decided by the courts, though. An argument can be made that the law is civil regulatory in nature and that the state does not have the authority to enforce it against Indian tribes or tribal officials, especially with respect to activities that occur on a reservation or on off—reservation trust land, because congress has not delegated such authority to the states and the courts have not clearly held that the state has this authority under common law. On the other hand, a court could apply the balancing of interests test (a test often used by the courts to determine whether a state civil regulatory law applies to a tribe or tribal member in Indian country) and find that the state's interest in regulating lobbying of state officials or agencies outweighs tribal and federal interests and that, thus, the lobbying law applies to tribes and tribal members.

This draft extends to tribal officials the same exemptions provided to the public officials described above. It defines "tribal official" as any person elected to a tribal office and any person employed by a tribe who is not employed principally to influence state legislative or administrative action. This definition is modeled on the current definition of "local official". In light of the uncertainty regarding whether the lobbying law applies to tribal officials or tribes, this draft ensures that certain aspects of the lobbying law do not apply to them.

The draft does not exempt tribal officials from the prohibitions on specified practices. It also does not address application of the lobbying law to lobbyists who are not tribal officials but who are employed or contracted by a tribe principally to influence state legislative or administrative action or to tribes that employ or contract with such lobbyists.

**SECTION 1.** 13.62 (14) of the statutes is created to read:

13.62 (14) "Tribal official" means any person who has been elected to an office of the government of a federally-recognized American Indian tribe or band in this state, or has been elected and not yet taken office, and any person who is employed by a federally-recognized American Indian tribe or band in this state who is not employed principally to influence state legislative or administrative action. A person who is appointed to fill a vacant elective tribal office is a tribal official.

1	<b>SECTION 2.</b> 13.621 (3) of the statutes is amended to read:
2	13.621 (3) PERFORMANCE OF PUBLIC OFFICIAL DUTIES. An elective state official, local
3	official, tribal official, or employee of the legislature is not subject to s. 13.63, 13.64, 13.65,
4	13.68 or 13.695 when acting in an official capacity.
5	(END)



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## State of Misconsin 2005 – 2006 LEGISLATURE

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LRB-3007Æ1 1 JTK:∤.:pg

PRELIMINARY DRAFT - NOT READY FOR INTRODUCTION

AN ACT to amend 13.621 (3); and to create 13.62 (14) of the statutes; relating

to: an exemption for certain tribal officials under the lobbying law.

Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau

This is a preliminary draft. An analysis will be provided in a later version.

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(END)

## DRAFTER'S NOTE FROM THE LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

LRB-3007/1dn JTK...:/.;...

#### David Lovell:

In addition to the change we talked about regarding the definition of "tribal official" (see rewording in the text and prefatory note), I qualified the statement in the first paragraph of the note which states that the law requires lobbyists to obtain a state license to lobby to insert the word "generally" before the word "requires" because there are exemptions. Please let me know if you have any concerns.

Jeffery T. Kuesel Managing Attorney Phone: (608) 266–6778

# DRAFTER'S NOTE FROM THE LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

LRB-3007/1dn JTK:wlj:jf

May 20, 2005

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